

Rutland Weekly Globe.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1873.

The Vienna Exposition Management.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The investigating committee on the Vienna exposition management have sent to the state department a full report of the correspondence between the state department, Minister Jay and the implicated commissioners are treated with testimony by witnesses, all details of which are already published.

CORRUPT MANAGEMENT DISCOVERED.

In conclusion, the special commission is the result of their investigation that the commission to Vienna has been managed corruptly to natural humiliation, much has nevertheless been done by the prompt action of the government and the temporary and succeeding commission to arrest the consequences of the disaster. The order of the President instituting an investigation and with complete subjection of private considerations to national interest suspending the commission till it was complete refuted the idea broached by our enemies of the republic that the American people were so accustomed to official corruption, and so insensible to national honor, that they could bear without surprise or indignation the gravest charges against the commissioner appointed to represent American industries at the World's exposition. Ready response of the temporal commissioners to demand of the President for their services is a happy augury as showing the ability of the executive in whatever crisis, to command the services of Americans in whatever land, to protect at whatever personal sacrifice, the interest and honor of the country.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AFFAIRS.

Touching the responsibility for the business active part taken in it by Gen. Wm. Mayer, first assistant commissioner, he has been either openly acknowledged or distinctly proven. Of the other associated commissioners none appear to have been closely connected with the management in New York, excepting Albert E. Strasny and Robert H. Sargent, of these Strasny alone appears to have known that money had been improperly taken, and there seems no reason to doubt his declaration that he heard it by accident and protested to Mayer against it, and that he was excluded from confidence in regard to this part of the management.

M. Sargent's conduct as commissioner in the loading of the supply and guard and his remaining at New York in violation of his engagement, to report to Trieste for unloading of vessels, seems to demand explanation. The evidence shows no taking of money by members of the commission except Gen. Van Buren and Mr. Mayer.

THE SHADE OF GEN. VAN BUREN.

In regard to Gen. Van Buren the special commission do not hesitate to report that they dissent from his justification of the taking of \$500, as a loan from Hutzel, under the circumstances shown in the evidence that they hold unsatisfactory.

The explanations given by Mr. Van Buren touching \$1,000 which he received from Messrs. Boehm and Wielch, that they find an utter want of frankness and unexcusable disregard of exactness in statements made by him to the secretary of state in his letters of the 12th and 15th of March in regard to the number of concessions for bars and touching telegrams from Vienna reporting the character of the corruption, and that in the exactness of assurance then given misled the government into the belief that no irregularities had been committed, demanding an investigation at New York, and thus compelled a transfer of employ at Vienna.

THE EXPLANATION OF SAYER.

As to the justification set up by Mayer that all he did in taking and asking of money was done by him as a subordinate with the knowledge and approval of the chief commissioner, and as to various questions of veracity raised by the evidence between Gen. Van Buren and Gen. Mayer, touching the alleged complicity of the former in the proceedings of the latter and the sharing by Gen. Van Buren of the second thousand dollars obtained from Boehm and Wielch, the special commission restrain from expressing an opinion for or against this point.

THE NEGLECTED DUTIES.

First.—That they do not deem the discussion of these points essential to General Mayer, since no such approval of acts nor partition of money would, in their opinion, render their act proper, or constitute a valid defense for their commission.

Second.—That the testimony indicates that additional and more conclusive evidence on these points is attainable at New York than can be found in Vienna.

Third.—That we do not conceive, for reasons to be previously stated, their judgment on this point is necessarily embraced in the scope of their instructions.

THE NEGLIGENT DUTIES.

They hold that it was the duty of the chief of the American commission to exercise so wise a vigilance in the appointment of each of all his assistants, and especially of his first and confidential assistant, and so exact a supervision of the management of the commission as to protect it from the smallest taint of suspicion of corruption, and enable it to accomplish at Vienna a reasonable success, and fully to represent the integrity and honor of the government.

Were the special commission to admit justice of Gen. Van Buren's defense for which he acknowledges and were they to pronounce unproven every charge made against him by General Mayer of having approved and shared his exactions of money there would still be a graver charge than corruption which could be preferred against the chief of the commission appointed to represent an assemblage of nations the industry, the culture and fair fame of our republic, the charge of having permitted through a period of months from a want of clear sighted intelligence and due vigilance lose the management indicated by the testimony, marked by irregularities which have arrested the success of the commissioners and brought disonor on the republic.

A SCATHING REBUCHE.

The special commission therefore without entering at all upon the charge of complicity made against him by Mr. Mayer and are compelled to regard Gen. Van Buren as responsible as chief of the commission, for the abuses of authority committed by his confidential assistant, and aside from the charges of corruption, they find that the management generally of the commission, which Gen. Van Buren appears to have left to his subordinates, to have been marked by a lack of judgment and foresight and an absence of effective system and order, and a looseness on contracts, on instructions and in accounts calculated to insure the ruin of any private business, which in a great natural trust like that entrusted to Gen. Van Buren to the last degree discreditable and intolerable, as indicating an offence or incapacity or both combined.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

While injury to our country by corrupt

and slovenly management is to a great extent irreparable, the area of opportunity having been lost, and an exhibition having been made so unjust to ourselves in its character and deficiencies as to have exposed us unnecessarily to natural humiliation, much has nevertheless been done by the prompt action of the government and the temporary and succeeding commission to arrest the consequences of the disaster.

The order of the President instituting an investigation and with complete subjection of private considerations to national interest suspending the commission till it was complete refuted the idea broached by our enemies of the republic that the American people were so accustomed to official corruption, and so insensible to national honor, that they could bear without surprise or indignation the gravest charges against the commissioner appointed to represent American industries at the World's exposition.

Ready response of the temporal commissioners to demand of the President for their services is a happy augury as showing the ability of the executive in whatever crisis, to command the services of Americans in whatever land, to protect at whatever personal sacrifice, the interest and honor of the country.

The organizing power, executive ability, and untiring efforts of these gentlemen went far to rescue the American department from its demoralized condition, and to introduce order and arrangement. The of their successors, bringing to bear sound judgment and business, under the judicious lead of Mr. Schmitz, have done what could be done to give an appearance of responsibility to our sent department, somewhat enlarged by additional shipments from America.

INTRODUCTION OF BARS.

The commissioners have known that there have been established on the grounds of the exposition two American restaurants and bars in regard to which no corruption appears. There are in addition two bars on the grounds which are called respectively the "American Pavilion" and the "American Restaurant." The latter was granted at Gen. Van Buren's special request on the promise of his supervision in the Rotunda of the Palace of Industry. All three belonging to Boehm & Wielch appear to have been obtained by them in some manner, and are now their property, and the promise of interest in their success.

The commissioners, however, on the ground thus distinctly taken by the management represented the sound judgment of the American people, and the special commission therefore recommend that the American commissioner at Vienna be constructed to advise the imperial manager of the exposition to make a full report of the establishment of said bars was given immediately to the American commissioners who will no longer sanction, supervise, nor be in any manner responsible for the same nor consent to their being the national colors, nor their using the national colors, All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN JAY,
THOMAS MCELHANAH,
Vienna, Austria, July 5, 1873.

Five Hundred Miles on Horseback.

Capt. Hiram L. Chapman, Jr., and Capt. C. Littlefield have left Albany for New York, taking a saddle-horse each on which they propose a trip along the New England sea-coast, stopping at Newport, Rye Beach, and springing up at Wells Beach, Me., and returning to Albany through Massachusetts. The journey will cover the 300 miles, of which over 500

THAT FAVORITE HOME REMEDY,

has been popular the past over thirty years, and probably has a wider and more extensive application than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few acquainted with the merits of the Pain-Killer; but, while some extol it as a balsam, they know but little of its power in easing pain where taken internally; while others use it mainly for external applications, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its use is constantly increasing. No curative agent is now equal to it, and it is easily prepared or sold or given such universal satisfaction.

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS

S. A. P. O. L. I. O.
for a substitute for soap for all Household purposes except washing clothes.

S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No smearing curtains and carpets.

S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house better than soap. No scrubbing. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

for Scrubbing Kates is better and cleaner than Bath Soap. Will not scratch.

S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

Poliishes Brass and Copper Utensils better than Acid Oil and Rusten Stone.

S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other fabrics.

S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

removes marks known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Soap. TRY IT.

HAND S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

an article for the bath, soap, and wash, which is a great substitute for soap, and is a better and more effective article than any soap in this country or abroad.

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HAND S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

removes Tarnish and Rust, the skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND S. A. P. O. L. I. O.

removes Rust, Pitch, Iron or Lead, and Stains and Grease; for workers in Glass, China, Porcelain, etc., and for making the Skin White and Soft, and giving it a brilliant tint.

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